BROADWAY THEATER - This Evening. - "Little BUNYAN HALL, Union Square-This Afternoon and Evening—"The Pilgrim"

EXHIBITION OF THOMAS BALL'S STATUE OF EDWIS FORMER AS "CONDUCANCE,"—Pay and Evening—"I Dreadway.

FRENCH TIRETER—This Evening—"Les Benux
Ressiaurs De Reis-Dere," and "Le Chausens Populaires De La France."

Lynic Halt. This Evening. Mr. Jas. E. Murdoch's leadings from Shalespeare and Charles Dickens. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and Evening.

The Peris Pictares.

NEW-YOLK CINCUS, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening.—Feats of Equastrianism and Actobatic SEII. Miss Localic Watson.

NIBLO'S GARDIN—This Evening.—"The White Pawn." Parisiento Edilet Troupe. OLYMPIC THEATER - This Evening .- "Fanchon."

STEINWAY HALL-This Evening.-Grand Concert, WALLACK'S - This Evening. - "Pauline." Lester ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LECTURE To-NIGHT. - "Assumptions" of the MEETING THIS EVENING.—Young Men's Christian asseistion Reception at No. 161 Fifth ave., corner Twenty-second-st. CONCERT.—Organ Concert at Washington Hights

SKATING. — Complimentary Testimonial to Mr. Bugh Micheli, by the New-York Skating Club. Base Ball Match in the sternoon. Fancy Dress Carnival in the evening.

Business Motices.

1 Stamped on hase of every article. Trade Mark Electro-Plate. | GORHAMMFOCO | Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, and we quarunice them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.
Gorhan Manufacturing Co.,

Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Pine Ricetro-Plate, Providence, R. I. THE GORHAM WARE, indisputably superior o the finest Sheffeld Plate, for sale at retail by Staur & Manous, No. 22 John-s

THE CHICAGO FIRE!! HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES PRESERVE THEIR CONTENTS
IN THE HOTIEST OF THE FIRE.
LETTER FROM C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

LETTER FROM C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

Messra. Remeine & Co.—Gentlemen: In the disastrons fore (on Ledward,) which occurred on the vicint of the 28th inst., we had one of your No. 5 Voiling-bloor Safes, which lay in the harming ruins until reserving afternoon, and so great was the heat that the breast knobs assembling of our ralamble floods and Papers, all preserved in scientific considing of our ralamble floods and Papers, all preserved in scientific considing of our ralamble floods and Papers, all preserved in scientific considing of the bools were losse. We are well pleased with the result, and would add that a Safe that preserved its contents so well proves it to be fore proof indeed. Years respectfully,

C. M. Henderson & Co.—Gentlemen: In the first floor of the correr of more floods, which is straightful for the first flood of the correr of the first flood for the correr of milling, and in the center of mar store we had one of your No. 6 Horring's Patent Sides, which fell into the cellar, and was exposed to all the first of the floods were demanded and seed day, we are glad to say that we found all our books, papers, and mostly preserved in excellent condition. Some of the bindings of the looks were damaged, and a fee papers were discussed the same kind. Yours, truly,

Hending's Papersy Crampion Fine-Proof Sames, Minde of Wrongh I found a fixed, and the new metal, "Spinon Sames, Minde of Wrongh I from and Steel, and the new metal, "Spinon Sames."

No. 251 Readowsky, conser Michaelen, No. 571 Readowsky, conser Michaelen, Hending, Farrent & Shirenas, No. Orleans, W. Halliam Rigolen, No. 60 Reades Meally, Paris France.

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No. 40 Ene de Meslay, Paris, France, Commission Menchant. Particular attention paid to the wants of American buyers.

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THE OPINION OF AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY .-At inspection I noticed that a large proportion of the men's knapsacks ontained a box of Troches, being generally used by them for Colds, ete." BROWS's BRONCHIAL TROCHES should be used upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough, which, by neglect, may terminate in some Incurable Long Disease.

A STARTLING TRUTH !- Thousands die annually from neglected Coughs and Colds, which soon ripen into Conscuppion, or other equally fatal diseases of the Lungs; when, by the timely use of a single bottle of Wistan's Balsam or Wild Chenay, their lives could have been preserved to a green old age.

THE LAUNDRY. COLGARE & Co. put up for use of families a PREFECTLY FURR and convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at he salestoom of the manufecturers, Nos. 53 and 55 Johnst. N. Y.

A.—RREUMATISM Legally Warranted Cured or money refunded. Dr. Pittar's Great Vegetable Rhemantic Remedy, taken inwally. References, 17,757 curea. Principal depot. No. 704 Encadesy.

HULL'S FAMILY SOAP, Bold by Grocere generally. J. C. HULL's SON, 32 Para row, New York

FRANKLIN BRICK MACHINE, J. H. Russex, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y., Room No. 28. COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED-Sent

To BEAUTIFY AND DRESS THE HAIR, and restore it to it natural color, and impart that heaviful gloss, odor, &c., use Mra. S. A. ALLEN'S EXPROVED (new style) HARK ENFOREM OF DERSS-230 (in one lottie). Every Druggist sells it. Price \$1.

COLORED PORCELAIN MINIATURES, \$5 each. R. A. Lawis, Nos. 100, 100, and 107 Chathan-st. Wigs, Tonpees, and Ornamental Hair.—First BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-The best in the orbit harmless, reliable instantaneous, perfect. At all Druggists. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

No. 458 Broadway, New-York: "PALMER'S PATENT LIMBS, BEST!" CHICKERING & Sons, Manufacturers of frank, Square, and Unright Plane Fourts, were awarded at the Paris, position the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor, and a Grand Gold codsl, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years.

Warercomes, No. 552 Broadway.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1868.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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According to position in the paper. Terms, cash in advance. Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Special Correspondents in Jackson, Miss., and Atlanta, Ga., The Southern States, a Letter from our Special Correspondent in Franklin, Ky., Law Intelligence, the John-st. Fire, Gift Swindles, and other matters, are on the second page this morning; the Money and other Markets on the third; New Publications on the sixth; and Real Estate and Shipping News on the

and Real Estate, and Shipping News on the SENATE, Feb. 10 .- A petition was offered asking for the admission of Colorado as a

A resolution to inquire into the illegal ejection from a city car of a colored man was objected to by Senator Buckalew, Democrat, and

A bill to set apart land for an Indian Terri-ritory was offered and referred to the Commit-tee on Territories.

The Supplementary Reconstruction bill was

taken up, and Mr. Harlan of Iowa made a speech thereon. Mr. Tipton of Nebraska followed.

A bill was introduced to make a new Terri-

tory, to be called Novajo.

House, Feb. 10.—Among the resolutions and bills introduced were these: To aid the Eastern Division of the Pacific Railroad; to investigate claims for Indian depredations; to allow respondents in criminal cases to testify in their own behalf; to provide for the exporta-tion of distilled spirits in bond.

Mr. Garfield proposed a bill for a gradual return to specie payments. It is a sliding scale, the Treasury to exchange on the 1st of December next \$1 in gold for \$1.30 currency, and teduce the state. December next \$1 in gold for \$1.30 currency, and feduce the rate one cent a month until he reaches par, and after July, 1871, gold shall be paid for all legal-tender notes, dollar for

Another bill was offered for retiring circulatng notes of the Government, and to favor free

There was some talk about referring certain evidence in relation to impeachment to the not be that with so much land capable of pro-

Reconstruction Committee. It being a question of printing, the matter was referred to the

change the banking system.

To continue the Freedmen's Bureau in Ten-Regulating duties on lumber, wood, and manufacturers of wood, abolishing specific duties.

A bill to amend the Bankrupt law so as to compel involuntary bankruptcy.

Resolution referred to print 10,000 extra copies of the Jahnson Grant Compel.

of the Johnson-Grant correspondence.

A resolution to remove the seat of Government was offered, but a motion to refer was rejected, 77 to 92. The members then went into a new drawing

Correspondence in reference to the trial and conviction of citizens abroad was presented.

A joint resolution in regard to the bridging of the Mississippi at Rock Island was adopted, 88 to 46.

The House went into Committee on the Leg-

islative Appropriation bill, and a few amend-After an unimportant partisan talk, the House

Our latest advices (by Associated Press dispatch) from Alabama state that the new Constitution has been defeated by ten thousand, or rather that the vote on the question is ten thousand less than a majority of the registered electors. We have very few actual returns, and await further facts before indulging in comment.

At the beginning of the new year the rebellion in China is still unsuppressed; but our information about its progress and present condition is very indefinite. It is admitted that recently the Imperialists were defeated in a great battle, and suffered an immense loss; but they claim to have since regained the ground they had lost. More important than these battles between Imperalists and rebels is the news that Mr. Burlingame has left Pekin on his mission for the Emperor of China. He will first visit the United states.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Our advices from Washington announce that the Supreme Court of the United States has itself decided that it has no jurisdiction over the political acts of Congress affecting the reconstruction of the Southern States, and has brought to test the constitutionality of those acts. We rejoice at this indication that the Supreme Court is disposed to confine itself to its proper sphere, and respect the political and legislative functions of a coördinate branch of the Government. This is in accordance with the views of all the leading statesmen of the Republic, and with the accepted tenets of the old Democratic party. Judge Taney's decision in the Dred Scott case embraced two points. The one full of danger was not that "the ne-"grohad no rights which a white man was bound "to respect," but that the Supreme Court is the highest political and legislative branch of the Government. If the Court has authoritatively suppressed this latter heresy, then its ermine has become stainless. As a judicial tribunal it will enjoy a respect which would only be overthrown by usurping political powers.

THE DAYS OF FAMINE. From Sweden, Finland, Northern and Eastern Russia, Eastern Prussia, Tunis, and Algeria, we have accounts of the people perishing for want of food. In some parts of France and Spain the scarcity is also great. In Tunis, so many are the deaths that burials are made in trenches, as after a hattle, or during the hight of a malignant pestilence. In the colder regions bark and buds of trees, in the warmer, blossoms and tender vegetation, are consumed for food. In England the destitution is greater London Star says: "Men and women die in afraid not to relieve the professional beggar, knowing that yesterday one who looked like him lay down in his rags on the spot where you are now solicited, and died of sheer starvation. Whole districts are sinking into one "vast, squalid, awful condition of helpless, 'hopeless destitution." This has more particular application to the East End of London; but the distress in many country places is extreme. In what has been called years of plenty, there have been thousands who always received relief; and so small are the wages of the laborer that after he has passed his fiftieth year, or is incapable of labor, the poorhouse is his only refuge. During the last six months there has been a constant flow of poor laboring people from the country into the cities and towns. In London, 51 in one week, mostly of this class, were arrested, and all the money on their persons was one penny. The women staggered with exhaustion, and some had no other clothing than old sacks. One of the prisoners, a man 27 years of age, who had been sentenced to 21 days in jail as a beggar, died in a few hours of starvation, though he had

been given a piece of bread and some gruel. Meanwhile, great anxiety is felt regarding the wheat crop now in the ground. Last year, before the harvest, the wheat had never promised so bountifully, and yet, to the surprise of every one, it was sadly deficient; now it is alleged that, through long cultivation, this grain has been struck with a disease analagous to the potatoe rot. This is a fanciful fear, and would be scarcely worth repeating did it not show how great is the need for an abundant harvest, and how much suffering would follow another year of disaster. Hitherto, America has been a never-failing resource; but now, owing to our own difficulties, prices in New-York are higher than in Liverpool. Not only English statesmen, but intelligent men of every class, are discussing the causes and the remedy of their deplorable condition. Various reforms-some of so radical a character as to call into question the laws of land tenure and of primogeniture-are proposed; but the plan most generally urged is a system of education which shall give instruction to the children of the laboring classes. Not one half of the children have any instruction, and when young can write their names.

people are married, only about 30 per cent In the United States, suffering for want of food is by no means noticeable; still, with the dearth of employment, and the high price of provisions, there are many through our whole country who do not know which way to turn. Beggars push out for the principal Atlantic cities in swarms, and ask at every house for brend. Some are in the regular profession; but often one sees among them respectable men who, being out of work, know not what else to do. In the Southern States a plenty of grain was raised, but owing to the short cotton crop for two years, or, we should say, for six years, and to general disorganization, so little money is in circulation that food cannot be bought in sections where it is plentiful and moved to those where it is deficient; and the poor whites and timorous freedmen are, in many cases, in want, though perhaps actual famine nowhere exists. We may safely predict that next year will witness a decided improvement, for it can-

ducing food the people will neglect the means by which life is to be sustained.

But in Europe, particularly in England, the prospect is gloomy, and the more so because, with the large population, there are no natural While machinery does the work of millions of hands, it adds to the population, but by no of society, suited to a scanty population, two things which are incapable of harmonizing are brought together. Machinery establishes a remorseless competition and an unremitting industry, making a conflict between unfeeling iron, propelled by a ghastly life, and human muscles, impelled by a fear of hunger. While this conflict is going on, we have on the one hand, as a growth of the old society, a class composed of the wealthy, frivolous, and learned, and on the other, a class so besotted, ignorant, and degraded, that the most which can be said in its favor is that it had rather beg than steal. It is not saying too much, because it is easy to see that the ultimate tendency of the use of machinery is to bring society into a condition where, in self-defense, it will be forced to organize industry in such a manner that this lower class, at least, may earn its own bread.

MORMON MARRIAGES. It seems to us that polygamy itself is respect-

able in comparison with the stolid impudence of those who practice and defend it. Whenever an attempt, like that now pending in Congress, is made to repress this belated abomination, this moral anachronism, this rejected system of all Christendom, its Mormon champions invariably adopt a tone of injured integrity, and irritate us by dogmatically assuming that they are the angels, and that we are the beasts. Claiming for their social anomaly a religious sanction, there is no limit to the latitude of their nonsense. They are the modern patriarchs. They are the restorers of primeval purity. They are about to bring back to the world the golden age of human innocence. In the mystery of many marriages they have discovered a truth which, though now professed in a corner, is destined to change the character dismissed the Mississippi and Alabama cases of the continent. Having read everything which has been published by these selfcanonized saints in vindication of their repulsive domestic arrangements, we are prepared seriously to assert that we have never seen any defense of them worthy of the least consideration, and hardly any which touched the points at issue at all. The usual resource of the Mormon writer who writes upon this subject is to point out that there are brothels in the Eastern cities, and that there are no brothels in Utah. The readiest answer to this is that here it is the women, while in the Mormon commonwealth, it is the men who are debauched. In a state in which every citizen who can maintain a harem is at liberty to establish one, it is not wonderful that prostitution in its usual form should be unknown. The extraordinary mischief of the Mormon system is that it renders a home, in the simple Saxon sense of the word, impossible, and that it utterly changes these relations of husband and wife, of parent and child, of brother and sister, upon which modern civilization is partially based, and which are peculiar characteristics of Western nations. To argue because Solomon had 700 wives and 300 concubines, that Brigham Young, a citizen of the United States, is entitled to the same number (if he can get them), is just as ridiculous as it would be for Congress to appropriate millions of money for the rebuilding of the Temple upon Pennsylvania-ave. We might as well go back to than has been known for many years. The burnt offerings, and we might as reasonably reestablish the rite of circumcision by law. We the streets every day of starvation. One is have no national religion, and abstractly we tolerate every form of religious belief; but it does not by any means follow that we must submit to concrete fanaticism, and that we are helpless against bigamists simply because they blaspheme volubly. If a plurality of wives is to be suffered in one State, there is no reason why it should not be permitted in all. If the plan is a good one for Utah, it is an equally good one for Colorado. Moreover, while the venerable Brigham is reaping the reward of his discovery, how are we to escape shame and ignominy before the nation? This is a view of the case which may not occasion the apostle much anxiety, but it is one which every thoughtful and sensitive American is obliged

> We are glad that another attempt is to be made to put this public mortification under the ban of the law; and should Mr. Cragin's bill, now pending, be passed, we trust that some way may be found to rigidly enforce its provisions. At the same time, to prevent disappointment, it may be well for us to inform the world that the Mormon leaders are defying, in advance, the interference of Congress with their peculiar institution, which, as a correspondent of The Salt Lake News tells us, "con-'tains within itself the indestructible elements "of success and permanency." This gentleman is, indeed, so angry that we are led to suspect that he is himself a highly successful polygamist, and that he regards his women in the light of personal property, with which Congress has no constitutional right to meddle. He informs us, also, that Mormonism "is the rising power of this continent, and is destined to become the ark of its liberties, if any are pre-"served." This, of course, is merely a defiance of the authority of the Union, and a denial of its right in any way to interfere with the people of Utah, whatever they may please to do, or whatever they may please to leave undone. It is a new affirmation substantially of the South Carolinian doctrine of secession. The promoters of the tbill will not, we trust, be frightened by this gasconade into an abandonment of a measure which is to be commended even if practically it should prove to be no more than an official protest against the legal establishment of concubinage. Salt Lake City is a long distance from the Capitol, but that distance has already been considerably diminished, and the arms of the Government are growing longer and longer every day. If polygamy cannot be put down in one year or in two, it may in five or in ten. If we place these promiscuous and left-handed marriages under the ban of national law, and then treat every Mormon who violates it, and who comes to Washington, as a criminal incapable of holding any office of honor or of this a matter of sufficient importance to be noticed in their National Convention and in their Declaration of Principles; there has thus and sufficient expression.

mont and Mr. W. H. Kemble, Treasurer of the

with shame that an official of Mr. Kemble's rank should have filled an official business letcauses that can produce permanent relief. merited castigation. The tone of Mr. Kemble's entire letter is coarse; but the vulgarity of the concluding sentence, in which he alludes to the means increases in proportion the supply of religious faith of the Rothschilds, is atrocious. gentlemen, and the intercourse could hardly fail to be unpleasant.

> Mr. Peter Cooper has addressed to Heman J. Redfield a brief but pithy letter on the quesshows that our leading statesmen have steadily manufactures-that all civilized nations have, mills. when necessary, devoted their legislation to this end, and that our general industry has thriven under the protective policy, and declined under that of free trade. Alluding to the alleged enormous profits of manufacturers, Mr. Cooper declares:

Mr. Cooper declares:

"During a period of over 30 years engaged in the manufacture of iron, the capital invested by me has not on the average yielded me four per cent per annum, and this with all the skill, and energy, and perseverance which I was able to command in promoting its profitable employment; and that my own case was not exceptional may be gathered from the fact that during the same period nearly, if not quite all, my brother manufacturers who were engaged largely in the same industry were compelled to succumb to the pressure of adverse circumstances caused by the fluctuating policy of the General Government, and pass into bankruptcy. Such has been the experience through which the men of enterprise, and genms, and capital have passed, who were induced to volunteer at the time of the country's greatest need as pioneers in the great work of establishing our manufacturing independence, and at the sacrifice in most cases of their own fortunes, laid the foundation of that noble fabric of industrial independence which we rejoice to see now rising solid and symmetrical in this great land."

As the adoption of the Anglo-French treaty

As the adoption of the Anglo-French treaty has been declared to be an abandonment by France of the protective policy of Napoleon, Mr. Cooper prints for comparison the present French tariff and the Morrill tariff of 1861 on

ron, as follows:	Prench	Turiff.	Morrill Tariff.
iron, pig and old cast iron, ten	194.4	09	£6 00
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ron, bar, tub	***	03	19.00
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Steel in bars of all kinds. Ib	****	1.3-10	lighte.
Steel in sheets above I-12th of an	inch		The Salaran
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Steel in sheets under I 12th of an	inch		
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thick, D		25 24	.5 KB DC
Steel tools in pure steel, Ib	****	7.8	

France is taken into account, it will be found that the French tariff is more protective than our own. Not only is the national ascendancy of France and England due in great measure to their policy of protecting and diversifying their home industries, but the increasing political power of Prussia and the unity of Germany date from the adoption of the same policy in the Zollverein.

The House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole, has voted twenty per cent additional pay to the employés of Congress. If the Senate and House concur in this resolution, a similar gratuity will no doubt be given to all the clerks in the various Departments, and the whole cost of the extravagant piece of generosity will be not less than \$1,500,000. This is utterly unwarrantable. There are few classes of men in the United States who need aid less than the Washington clerks. They are paid high salaries for doing little work, and there are hundreds of competent young men who would gladly and ably fill their places at far lower wages. Take, for instance, the offices of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House. Both are crowded with sinecure appointments, and there is probably not a Department in the Government where the work of retrenchment could be more easily and beneficially carried out. Yet the holders of these places, where there is already plenty to get and nothing to do, are to be paid twenty per cent additional for their mythical services, at a time, too, when the Government needs money, when the debt presses, and when thousands are out of employment. If we are to give away, let us give to the hungry.

Why should a million of people be on one side of a narrow stream, and half a million on the other, without any bridge? This question will one day take its place beside the question why the City of New-York should have no good water, no park, no railways, and no police? It will be answered. But we entreat our Legislature and our City Councils to an-

Is it doubted that if an ample and convenient bridge were constructed over the East River it would abundantly pay in every sense? The number of people who would walk, ride, and drive over it to get a breath of fresh air and a view of the bay, the rivers, and our magnificent assemblage of cities, would alone pay. Whatever lessens the distance to our homes, and the inconvenience of getting there, whatever brings the enormous traffic of Brooklyn nearer to that of New-York, cannot fail to aid both cities. We are driving tens of thousands of people every year into the suburbs, and to other cities, by the physical difficulties of doing business in New-York. Every measure which perfects the means of communication between the different portions of our metropolis increases our population and the taxable value of our property. The bridge is as necessary to-day as a steam ferry was when it superseded the scow and oars.

Every fresh fall of snow revives the old outcry about the inadequacy of the public thoroughfares to meet the requirements of travel in this city, and plans of relief crop up as plentifully in the Winter as weeds in a Summer corn-field. There is one remedy for a part of the trouble which might easily be applied. Many of the streets are used by private persons as if they were store-houses. Mercer-st., Greene-st., and other avenues parallel with Broadway are habitually lined with trucks and wagons which the owners ought to put away on their own premises; and in the streets devoted to wholesale businesses it has always been a matter of loud complaint that the sidewalks are obstructed for hours at a time by piles of merchandise awaiting transportation. It is well known that at many establishments hundreds of cases of profit, we shall then at least have made a goods consigned to the firms are never carried beginning. The Republican party once thought into the stores at all, but are received, opened and sold on the sidewalk, where they block up the way until it is found convenient to remove them. The police have, or by law are supfar been no change in its universal opinion, posed to have, power to abate such nuisances, which we trust is about to find an authoritative and are required to report them all to the Corporation Attorney; but that officer, in his last official report, complains that most of the The correspondence between Mr. August Bel- merchants and dealers have obtained permits from the license burean of the Mayor's State of Pennsylvania, which we published office, which are held, rightly or wrongly, to yesterday, ought to be read by American gen- sanction these encroachments upon the public tlemen with mingled shame and satisfaction; convenience. No license ought to be granted

for any further use of the sidewalks than may be absolutely necessary for the actual recepter with gross and unprovoked insults, and tion and delivery of goods. We think the city with satisfaction that Mr. Belmont should have | would be benefited by a more sparing issue of administered in his reply a severe and well- these permits; and whenever the privileges so granted are abused, we trust the Corporation Attorney will be inflexible in prosecuting the offenders. But no permit should ever be granted a man to keep his wagons in the street when food. In adding muchinery to an old system Mr. Kemble had better resign. He may have they are not in use. A city tradesman who frequent occasion to associate officially with cannot afford to hire stable-room cannot afford to keep a cart.

> In Lancaster County, Pa., with a Republican majority of 6,000, the rate of taxation for the current year is fixed at two and a half mills on tion of protection to American Industry. It the dollar. In Democratic York County it is seven mills on the dollar, and in Berks, with a favored the policy of fostering and developing Democratic majority of 7,000, it is nearly ten

Weather telegrams bring us prodigious figures from the Far West-figures that set the teeth a-chatter, and indicate that business must have taken recess, or have been frezen out altogether in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Fifty-one below zero is decidedly cool.

There are three political parties in the United States-the Republican, the Democratic, and The New-York Times. It appears to be Mr. Raymond's idea that of the first two may be made a pair of Siamese Twins, of which his paper will be the connecting ligament.

The World says that "J. B. S. is a gentleman." Then why not make him editor of the paper?

There will be a meeting of the Trustees of the Cornell University at the Agricultural Rooms, Albany, on Thursday, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock a. m. A full attendance is requested, as important business will be brought before the Board.

OBITUARY.

John B. Budd, a soldier of the War of 1812, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Sunday morning. At the close of the war with Great Britain, Mr. Budd be came a member of the firm of Price, Morgan & Co., was many years a Director of the Bank of North America, and was one of the prime movers in creeting and sus-taining the Philadelphia Academy of Music.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sin: Your article in yesterday's paper creates the impression that the whole cost-\$1,630,584 93-of printing for the past year was done for Congress. In justice to that body, please give the following items from my last report:

Printing authorized by act of Congress...... Ordered by the Senate. Ordered by the House of Representatives... Ordered by the Executive and Judicial Departments 186,269 76 454,389 97

By reference to statement No. 1 in the report, it will be seen that a large number of the public docu-ments ordered to be printed, either by law, by order of the Senate or the House of Representatives, were for distribution by the Executive departments and

bureans.
It will be seen that almost one-half of the printing and binding was done for the Judiciary and Executive Departments of the Government.

JNO. D. DEFREZS, Congressional Printer.

Office of Congressional Printer, Washington, Feb. 7, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 10 .- The Assemblymen occupied their time this evening in listening to eulogies upon Assemblyman Reed, delivered by the Speaker, Mr. Hitchman, and Mesars. Gleason, Clark of Schoharte, Selkrie of Torop-kins, and others. The flags on the State buildings were at half-mast all day. The Senate was in session a half

at half-most all day. The Senate was in session a half hour only. The Constitutional Convention finished the consideration of the last article to-day. A resolution was adopted to-night calling upon the members to attend the Convention on Wednesday to consider the report of the Committee on revision.

In the Senate, Mr. Genet gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Nurray Hill Savings Bank, and to amend the ordinances relative to contracts for attest pavements in New-York. A bill was introduced by Mr. Morgan providing for relief against illegal taxation in Rolenster and Monroe Countiles. On motion of Mr. O'Donnell, the following resolution was adopted:

Besided, That for the purpose of equaliting taxation, the Controller he requested to transmit to the Senate a statement giving the names of all stock corporations in the State, organized or doing business under special or general laws, the place where the principal outlines office of the company or corporation is situated, the amount of capital paid in, the present amount of expital stock, the amount of surplus finish not divisied, the amount of any sinking finid or other found held or controlled, the arreage annual personage of such earnings to the capital for the same period, and the amount at which the corporate property was assessed in 1861, for town, county, and State purposes, with power moder this resolu-GENERAL BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES

SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 .- In the Supreme Court to-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In the Supreme Court today, the following opinions were delivered:
No. 77. Lowry, appellant, agt. Sypher, Administratrix
of Keene.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United
States for the District of Iowa. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the
said Circuit Court, with costs.
No. 45. Barney, appellant, agt. Mayor and City Council
of Baltimore et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the
United States for the District of Maryland. Mr. Justice
Miller delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court, with costs,
and remanding the case with directions to enter a decree
diemssing the bill for want of jurisdiction, without prejodice to plaintiff's right to bring any suits. She may be
advised in the proper Court. Dissenting, Justices Clifford, Field, and the Chief Justice.
No. 26.8 teamer C. Vanderbilt and C. N. J. Steam Navigation Company, appellants, agt. McKibben.—Appeal
from the Circuit Court of the United States for the
Southern District of New-York. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of
the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.
No. 30. Haight, plaintiff in error, agt. Pittsburgh,
Fort Wayne and Chicage Raifroad Company, in error, to
the Circuit Court of the United States for the
said Circuit Court in this case, with costs and interest.
No. 61. West, et al., piniatiffs in error, agt. City of Aurora, in error, to the Circuit Court of the United States
for the District Court of Indiana.—Mr. Chief-Justice
Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the
judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with
costs.
No. 62. Steamship Adela and cargo, appellants, agt.
United States.—Avaeal from the District Court of the
United States.

osts.

No. 62. Steamship Adela and cargo, appellants, agt.

nited States.—Appeal from the District Court of the
nited States for the Southern District of Florida. Mr.
nitef-Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court,
firming the decree of the said District Court in this

affirming the decree of the said District Court in this cause.

No. 5. State of Texas, complainant, agt. White Chiles et al.—Mr. Chief-Justice Chase announced the order of the Court, overraling the motion to dissolve the injunction in this case, and also overvaling the motion to dismiss the bill of complainant.

No. 233. Magnire, plaintiff in error, agt. Tyler.—The Chief Justice commenced the order of the Court overruling the motion to dismiss this writ of error.

No. 429. Schooner Isabel and cargo, Wigg, claimant appellant, agt. United States.—Case argued.

No. 172. Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, appellants, agt. Sutler.

No. 173. Fleming, appellant, agt. Sutler.

No. 174. Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company agt. Sutler.—Cases argued.

No. 230. Siliwatakee and Minnesota Railroad Company, agt. Suiter.—Cases argued.

No. 231. Milwatakee and Minnesota Railroad Company, appellants, agt. James et al.

No. 232. Same agt. Same.

No. 233. Same agt. Same.—Cases argued.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.

BY THE PURAPE TO THE TRIBUNG. DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 10.—The bill for com-pelling the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad to complete its line of road, has unanimously passed both houses of the Iowa Legislature, and the Governor will sign it to morrow.

NOVA-SCOTIA LEGISLATURE—THE REPEAL MOVE-MENT.

HALIFAX, Feb. 10 .- The House met at 3 o'clock to-day. The Attorney-General opened the debate on the resolutions for the repeal of the Union. He was followed by Mr. Troop on the same side. Repeal meetings continue to be held in different parts of the country. A heavy rain-storm prevailed here last night.

"Pauline" to-night at Wallack's Theater. Madam Larmet's Benefit to-night, at the French Theater. "Les Beaux Messieurs," and "Chansons Populaires." To-night is the last of "Fanchon" at the

The "Captain of the Watch" and "Woodceck's Little Game," will be acted for the last time, a Wallack's Theater, on Friday evening next.

Cole & Murphy, Sheriff's auctioneers, sold yesterday, at their rooms in Fulton st., Brooklyn, a lot of ground at the corner of Clinton and Degraw-sts. for \$2,500; three adjoining at \$2,000 each, and two on Degraw-st., in rear of the others, at \$1,000 each. Mr. John S. Geness was the purchaser.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.

GEORGIA-NEGROES NOT DISQUALIFIED. ATLANTA, Feb. 10.—A motion to reconsider so much of the journal as relates to the second section of the Franchise Committee's report was lost. Yeas, 97; Nays, 20. This is a test vote on negro suffrage. Sec. 30 of the same report, which disqualifies Rebels from noifing office, was discussed.

VIRGINIA—NO REPUDIATION.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—The Judiciary Commitation reported advanced to two resolutions—one for anti-

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on two resolutions—one for settling debts contracted prior to April, 1865, at 25c, on the
dollar, and another declaring all debts prior to that date
null and void. The Committee's report also takes the
ground that debts contracted for the purchase of slaves
cannot be set aside. The report was adopted—Yene Ta.
Nays 6. A section of the report, giving the Legislature
power to sell the interest of the State in internal improvements, and apply the proceeds to liquidating the public
debt, was adopted.

MISSISPPI—WHITE AND BLACK POLICE.

debt, was adopted.

MISSISTPI—WHITE AND BLACK POLICE.

Jackson, Feb. 10.—A resolution was introduced and referred, providing that all contracts made with freedmen, which prevented them from attending elections or political meetings, are hereby declared null and void, and that all persons attempting to enforce such contracts shall be disfranchised for five years; that the police force of each incorporated town or city shall be composed equally of loyal white and black citizens; that the next Legislature shall enact that any person who will make oath before a magistrate that he or she is not worth more than \$20, shall be released of all indebtedness. The member offering this said it was to make up for the deciclencies of the Bankrupt law of Congress. He wanted a law that would equally benefit the poor and the rich.

NORTH CAROLINA—THE MILITIA.

RALEIGH, Feb. 10.—The article of the Constitution on the Militia was under consideration. Mr. Graham (Conservative) moved to ansend so that white and blacks should be in different companies, and that white companies should not be officered by negroes. The motion was rejected. Mr. Durham (Conservative) offered a resolution appointing a committee to investigate certain rumors relative to the use of black mail upon members, which was carried.

SOUTH CAROLINA—NO BILL OF ATTAINDER. CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.—Three more sections of the Constitution were adopted. Section 21 defined crimes recognizable by grand juries. Section 22 abolished imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraud, and exempts homesteads. Section 23 provides that no bill of attainder, expost facto law, or law impairing obligation of contracts shall be passed. A long discussion ensued on the clause defining what constitutes treason to the State. It is probable that the clause—which is the same as in the Federal Constitution—may be stricken out. The article was also rend the first time organizing the militia. The legislative portion of the Constitution was read the first time. It has several marked changes. MISSISSIPPI-WHITE AND BLACK POLICE.

irst time organizing the militia. The legislative portion of the Constitution was read the first time. It has several marked changes.

LOUISIANA—PROVIDING FOR ELECTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—A resolution was offered to pay each member and employé 39 per cent over his per diem, and directing the warrant elerk to issue warrants for the amount. It lies over. This was offered on account of members' warrants being sold at a heavy discount. Ordinances were adopted providing that the same Registers and Commissioners who were appointed by the Major-General commanding to superintend the election for the ratification of the Constitution shall superintend the election for State officers at the same time, provided they be authorized by the Commanding General to act; if not authorized, the Committee of seven appointed by by the Convention shall take charge of the whole matter of ratification of the Constitution and the election. The civil officers will appoint registers and commissioners of election to hold the election as herein provided for; also, all civil officers thus elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the official promulgation and ratification of the Constitution, and continue in office until their legally elected successors be duly inducted into office. The Legislature is to hold it first sossion at Baton Rouge on the third Monday after the official promulgation and ratification, and proceed immediately to vote upon the 11th Amendment of the Constitution for the United States, and to have no power to enact any law until said article is acted upon.

Pending the discussion on the resolution providing for

Pending the discussion on the resolution providing for the appointment of and prescribing the duties and powers of the Board of Registration, the Convention ad-journed.

journed.

FLORIDA—EXCITING TIMES EXPECTED.

TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 10.—The Minority Convention adjourned on Saturday for one week. Since the adjournment two or three of the minority have become dissatisfied with the whole proceedings, and one has refused to sign the Constitution. The majority will probably meet to-night, and proceed as though no interruption had occurred. Gen. Meade is expected here to-morrow, and exciting times are looked for during the next few days.

FIRES.

The Mobile City Mills were burned on Sunday orning. Loss \$10,000. The Vermont House at Island Pond, Vt., was

burned on Sunday night. The High School building, in Muscatine, Iowa, was destroyed yesterday by fire from an overheated furnace. Loss, \$25,000; insured.

The Bank of Montreal was considerably damaged by fire, smoke, and water, last night, and two servant women were nearly sufficiented.

Miss Greenough, aged 17, was burned to death in Barlington, Vt., on Sunday night, her clothing having taken fire from the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

Messrs. Mitchell Brothers' saddlery, and six adjoining buildings, in Mattoon, Ill., were destroyed yeaterday morning. Loss \$24,000; insurance, in Illinois companies, \$14,000.

The upper floors of the four-story and attice building No. 51 Front-st., occupied by Messrs. Tallmann, Dreyfuss & Co., wnolesale grocers, were badly damaged by fire last might, Loss on stock by fire and water, about \$80,000; insured. The building is damaged to the extent of \$6,000; insured by city companies.

The upper floors of No. 174 Fulton-st. were the upper hoors of No. 174 Fulton-st. were seriously damaged at about 1 o'clock this morning. The basement is occupied by Messrs. Hagadorn & Rhodes, dealers in wines and liquors. Stock somewhat damaged by water. Messrs. Wm. Weldon & Co., dealers in wines and liquors, on the first floor, lost from damage by water. Insured by the Western of Buffallo and other companies. The upper floors were occupied by Messrs. J. F. Green & Co., dealers in wool and flax; Saset & Co., Patent Tobacco Works, and others. The combined loss will be about \$10,000 by fire and water. The building is damaged to the extent of \$8,000.

Mr. D. McCarty's shoe manufactory, on the

Mr. D. McCarty's shoe manufactory, on the upper floors of Nos. 84 and 86 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, was destroyed last night. The building is of brick, three stories in hight. The first floor of No. 84 to occupied by T. Regan as a dry goods store. The second floor by Mr. Regan's family and Mrs. McCarty. The first floor of No. 85 is occupied by J. Fisher as a butter and milk depot, and the second story by Mrs. McGinness. The contents of the second and upper floors were nearly all destroyed by fire, and the stock in the stores below was greatly damaged by water. The building is owned by Gideon Frost, of Glenhead, L. I., and may be repaired for about \$1,500. Mr. McCarty's loss reaches \$500, insured by the Brooklyn Insurance Co. for \$500. Mr. Regan sustained a loss of about \$1,000, and Mr. Fisher about \$500. The losses of the other occupants will hardly exceed \$600.

The burning of a baggage car on the Fort Wayne road, on Thursday, was wholly inexplicable. Just after passing Coesse, about 125 miles from Chicago, the car next to the engine was ascertained to be on fire. The car had been filled and shut up some distance back, and a second car taken on at Fort Wayne to receive way baggage. As the car was new, was perfectly tight, and had no fire in it, was closely shut and locked, and when discovered to be on fire did not anywhere show the fire on the outside, it seems almost certain that something combustible in some package or trunk in the car must have been the origin of the fire. The Superintendent and the General Baggage Agent of the Pittaburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road have attended promptly and vigorously to making a satisfactory settlement with the losers. The total loss to the company, including express matters, &c., will amount to \$40,000.

UNION REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN The Executive Committee of the Union Re-

publican Presidential Campaign Club held a meeting yea. terday afternoon at the office of the Hon. Charles S. Spencer, President of the Club, to make arrangements spencer, President of the Glub, to make arrangements for the holding of a grand ratification meeting, which is to take place at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening, Feb. 18. The meeting is to be addressed by Gen. C. H. Van Wyck, ex-Attorney-Gen. Lyman Tremain, Lieut-Gov. Woodford, ex-Speaker Edmund L. Pitts, the Hon. Roacee Conkling, the Hon. E. D. Morgan, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, Gen. John Cochrane, Freeman J. Fithian, Judge E. D. Culver, and Horace Greeley.

EIGHT BUILDINGS BURNED IN THE HEART OF NORFOLK.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 8 .- A large fire occurred in Norfolk yesterday afternoon, and before is could be subdued the roofs and upper stories of cight buildings in Roanoke-square, belonging to Messrs. Burns and Rogerson, were consumed. The Western Union Tel-egraph Company, which occupied the first floor of No 10 and Rogerson, were consumed. The Western Union Telegraph Company, which occupied the first floor of No 14 saved its instruments, books, etc., but the battery and some other property were destroyed. No. 12 was occupied by Samuel R. Borum, wine and liquor dealer; J. P. Jordan, lawyer; and Col. J. Richard Lewellan, editor of The Norfolk Journal, who lost all his furniture. No. 14 was occupied by the Merchants' and Mechanics' Reading Room, while over it was a pleture frame factory. T. T. Jones, esq., occupied No. 15 as an auction-room, the second floor of which was vacant. On the first floor of No. 20, was a restaurant, owned by A. E. Smith, while that of No. 22 was occupied by F. F. Perguson as an auction and sales-room. No. 18 was occupied as the counting-room and sanctum of The Norfolk Daily Journal, while the second floors of Nos. 20 and 21 were used as composing and job rooms. No. 24 was an old frame building, whose first floor was occupied by W. G. Webber, the upper part being vacant. It was not damaged much by the fire, but its contents were ruined by water. The buildings were insured for \$13,000, in the following named offices: Valley of Virginia, \$3,000; Security of New York, \$3,000; Atlantic of Brooklyn, \$4.437; Union, \$2,333. The Journal was insured by six different companies to the amount of \$12,000. S. L. Borum was insured for \$7,000 by the Security of New-York, and the Atlantic of Brooklyn, P. F. Ferguson for \$1,300, and T. T. Jones for \$1,000 by the Security of New-York, The other losses are principally covered by insurance. The Journal office saved all its machinery, type, &c., and, it is sand, will resume publication on Monday morning. The fire originated in a defective flue, which was so situated as to be entirely inaccessible to the firemen.

A vinegar manufactory in Herkimer-st., East Brooklyn, owned by J. Arnhomer, was selzed yesterday by United States Inspector Hubbell, on the charge that whisky was manufactured there, to be turned into vinegar, whereby the payment of tax was evaded. A hose led from the still room to the vinegar factory, over which some 3,000 gallons of mash were discovered. Watchmen were placed in charge of the premises.